





therefore, there is mingled with a dry soil, of undecomposed vegetable matter, whether it be from the cattle yard or manure pit, or decayed grass sod, the better the soil will preserve a suitable degree of moisture to sustain growing plants in time of drought; while in a moist soil, the increase of yelme may cause excess of moisture, and increase the necessities of under-draining. The result from this property of yelme, is highly beneficial in the first case, and in some measure supercedes the necessity of mixing clay with a sandy soil to effect the same object; but in the moist soil, it is in some degree pernicious, unless the proper remedy be applied.

It is not to be expected that land nearly reduced to sterility can be brought up, and made fertile at once, without extraordinary means. If the process be, to fertilize entirely from the atmosphere, it is a work of time for the first series of plants will be with the best advantage or a slow regard to the best economy. After this point is attained, a crop may be taken from the land annually, if a suitable rotation is observed, and a proper part of the growth of each season left for plowing under; that is, if corn is taken, the stalks should be left; if English grain, an after-growth, of grass and weeds; or if clover or grass, the rows should be left, or occasionally a crop of winter wheat should be sown, and the growth of the year's growth be devoted to the purpose of fertilization; otherwise deterioration takes place, which is inconsistent with good management. This long process may frequently be shortened to advantage by the aid of manure, or manure, or both according to the attendant circumstances of location and means.

Ripe crops are doubtless more efficient for fertilizing than green crops; at least, so Nature seems to say. It is said to be "no nitrogen," but it is not so by example, in preparing the earth for the abode of men and animals. The philosophy of this has been given by Dr. Dana, and published in Mr. Colman's Third Report of the Agriculture of Massachusetts.

The roller may be regarded as indispensable to the profitable cultivation of sandy or light lands. The free use of a fine harrow or of a heavy bush, will settle the soil in some degree; but, at best, these implements are poor substitutes for the roller, as a means of giving that compactness near the surface, necessary to preserve for the growing plants the decomposing matter beneath; which as it takes a gaseous form, is by every outlet ever seeking to escape. The amount of fertilizing matter thus lost to the cultivator, by its unretained, unseen and unceasing process of change from solid to aeriform and departure, is unquestionably very great, however difficult it may be of exact ascertainment; and justly entitles the roller to the title of evaporating roller, rather than that of "leeching," or "leachy," sometimes given. There are doubtless many farms of this land where the roller is not used, that its judicious application in preventing this great loss of fertilizing matter, would more than outweigh the entire benefit usually derived from the proceeds of the cattle yard, as commonly applied. This may be thought a wild assertion, but will seem to be the very truth, when we reflect upon the natural rapid tendency to decay in these soils, which will, can, continue so long and no longer than while atmospheric air finds free avenues of access to the decaying matter—whether it be the fibre of unremoved roots of plants grown in the soil, or manure applied, or vegetable growth turned under—to displace or dissipate the gas which ever envelopes decaying substances, and which somewhat in proportion as it is consumed, arrests the further decomposition of remaining matter, and by thus inducing a less rapid rate of decomposition, and being itself taken up by the roots of plants, would benefit the filling out of the crop, were it not so soon set at perfect liberty and given to the atmosphere, by the free ingress and egress of the unretained and untiring agent of dissolution.

The action of a roller, upon the soil, and the increase the demand for the roller, by accelerating the work of evaporation; as it not only prepares the crude substances in the manure for rapid dissolution, but soiling the soil with the vegetable matter in the soil, neutralizes its acidity, and in reducing it to a soluble state, effects perhaps as much in days, as unaided spontaneous decomposition does in weeks. The effect of this is seen in the large early growth of stalks, and diminutive stunted crop of ears, where corn is planted over a small quantity of uncomposted quick manure, on dry sandy land of medium quality. And so sure is this result, that some farmers will not apply manure for a corn crop on pine plains, thinking it injurious, or productive of stalks only; whereas the injury arising in such cases, is not justly attributable to the use of manure, but to its uncombined or unskillful application, and the subsequent mismanagement of the soil. It is said by Dr. Dana, to be this property of ammonia which renders animal manure so valuable in neutralizing the acidity of peat and swamp muck in compost, and providing those substances for immediate use; and it is doubtless this property which accounts for the long known, but unexplained fact, that tillage land, once put in a highly productive state by the application of farm yard manure, and impoverished, is again rendered fertile with more difficulty than land of the same natural quality and equally unproductive, which has never been treated with manure.

The roller provides against excessive action and evaporation, by closing the pores or interstices in such measures as to hold in partial dress the matter beneath, for the more exclusive and more lasting benefit of the growing plants, and its efficiency in this respect, and in securing the primal growth of clover or grasses for enriching the soil, seem to leave little doubt that it is an indispensable implement for the profitable cultivation of light lands, whether exhausted or fresh. Soils sufficiently compact to give suitable protection and mechanical support to young grasses, do not require rolling, except to reset grasses or grain thrown out by frost, or to give a smooth finish after seeding, which can be done with good effect on heavy lands, only when the surface lumps are friable; and lands free from excess of moisture, and sufficiently porous to admit the roots of plants to extend freely; do not require under-draining or subsoiling.

The effect of compressing the surface of light lands, as seen in the grass sward that follows the winding of a seldom used path over an old field, can hardly have escaped the notice of any one presenting as it frequently does, a verdant stripe amid a lifeless waste.

In discussing thus far, the subject of "renovating exhausted lands," save, Mr. Editor, strayed into other fields almost imperceptibly, and have been led to say much more than I intended to, or perhaps than may be thought worth a place in your journal. And lest I should give still further occasion for the use of your "editorial shears," I will omit the detail and result of some small experiments which I did intend to give as further evidence in the case, or to illustrate some of the principles recited.

Yours respectfully,  
WILLIAM CLARK, JR.  
Northampton, March, 1842.

Maple sugar in Vermont.—By the late census, Vermont stood the highest save Louisiana, in the production of sugar, according to her population. The produce in 1840 was 5,117,364 lbs., or 13.4 lbs. to each person, and at 5c per lb., worth \$225,963.20.—Last year the production was far greater. It is said that not more than half the quantity is now made that could be made from the maple, and the labor of producing the sugar is performed when little else can be done by the farmer, and hence a Vermont farmer possesses great advantages over others. By recent improvements it can be made equal to the West India sugars, and rendered a profitable article of exportation.

## MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

An intelligent class can scarce ever be, as a class, vicious, never, as a class, indolent. \* \* \* The new world of ideas; the new views of the relations of things; the astonishing secrets of the physical properties and mechanical powers disclosed to the well informed mind present attractions, which unless the character is deeply sunk, are sufficient to counterbalance the taste for frivolous or corrupt pleasures.—Everett.

### Objections to a High Tariff.

MR. HOLMES:—I have seen quite a number of articles in your paper, devoted to the subject of a protective tariff, or as it is termed, protection to home industry. And it is somewhat singular that the views expressed by all your correspondents as well as the articles selected from other papers are all on one side.\*

Now it is a fact there are thousands and tens of thousands in our country, and men too, who are proverbial for their devotion to the best interests of their fellow men, who honestly entertain the opinion that high and prohibitory duties are injurious to the best interests of the community at large; and whose patriotism causes them to look beyond the immediate pecuniary embarrassments of our country, to the establishment of a permanent policy of trade, between our own and other countries, which will render us prosperous as a nation, and save us in future from the dreadful effects of great revolutions in trade, and secure to the laboring man a just and full compensation for the work of his own hands. This being the great object to be obtained, the question now arises, how can it best be effected? Can the object be obtained by a system of high duties? will the adoption of this policy protect the laboring classes and enable them successfully to prosecute the various branches of trade on a permanent basis, that will secure to them a just reward for their labor? the most correct way of answering the question, is to refer to facts derived from experiments in the adoption of high duties where the system has been carried to its almost final result. What this policy has effected in one nation for the laboring classes, it will also effect for the laboring and producing classes in other countries where the same system is suffered to enter permanently into the administration of the government.

I will here call the attention of the friends of high protective duties to the condition of the laboring and producing population of Great Britain, where the government has done all the people could ask or desire in the way of protection. The laborer in this country gets scarcely enough to keep soul and body together, and yet the "home industry" is protected by high duties in every sense of the word, and many articles of foreign production are entirely prohibited. The fact is, the laboring classes, and the consumers are not benefited by the system of high duties, they are taxed for the sole purpose of supporting a profligate government, and an overgrown and overbearing aristocracy under the deceptive plea of protection to "home industry."

Take for instance, the Corn Laws, and see what its tendency is to benefit the laborer. The laborer rents a piece of land, and agrees to pay his landlord two pounds for the rent. The season proves unfavorable, and the land produces but half a crop. Now somebody must be taxed to enable the laborer to pay the stipulated rent to his landlord. And this is done by putting a duty on foreign corn, which raises the price of home produce, so that the half crop sells in market for as much as a full crop would in a plentiful season. In this case the consumer is taxed to pay the landlord's rent, and at the same time for the support of that government which imposes these burthens upon him. The imperative demands of nature compel him to support this system of popular robbery, at the peril of starvation which is visited on all who are unable to purchase the "protected" article. Without the existence of such a duty, the consumer could purchase corn in the markets of London and Liverpool for 50 per cent less in the price, which would surely be a great help to the poor.

The money collected for duties comes unequal from the pockets of the people. That is to say, a certain portion of the community are taxed to pay the expenses of the government and increase the wealth of the other portion without receiving any equivalent for what they pay, it is an indirect and expensive way of taxing a part only, and the system never ought to be tolerated in a government where equal rights and equal protection are its design and profession.

The system we want is that which will secure equal justice and equal rights to all, and every profession throughout our country. And that policy is best which secures to the working man the greatest permanent reward for his labor. This can never be brought about by a system of unequal and unjust taxation like the tariff, or what is called the protective system.

Our present embarrassments are the natural results and consequences of gross violations of the laws of trade, which must be strictly observed by individuals, states, and nations, if they would be prosperous and wealthy. That these troubles have come upon us by a reduction of the tariff is all humbug. Making railroads, alone, has done more to distress the people and plunge them into debt, than would the abolition of forty tariffs. The true cause of our present difficulties lays in other reasons than the want of a system of high duties on foreign goods. But some men must always have their hobby to ride, and just at this time the high tariff is the most spirited nag they can mount.

A sound and uniform currency, enforced and adhered to, will do more to restore confidence and bring about a healthy state of trade, than any other act of Congress.

\*You are a little mistaken my friend. Put on your spectacles and look sharper.—Ed.  
\*We had rather hear our friend's proof of this, than his assertion.—Ed.

### Will Congress overlook the Wool-grower?

We think not, if those interested make proper efforts to have this subject properly understood at Washington, before it is too late—there has been a complete popular delusion on this subject. It has been contended, and generally believed, that the immense quantity of fine foreign wool, imported duty free, was so imported, by defrauding the government, and not fairly by the provisions of the present tariff. Now the fact is, that if any tariff admits wool, costing abroad less than 8 cents per lb., duty free, all kinds of wool from super-fine South American Merino selected fleeces and clean, down to the Crimea, and coarsest Calcutta, may be bona fide imported duty free. Hence, the distinction between wool's costing more or less, than eight cents per lb., should be entirely abandoned, as resolved by a con-

vention of wool-growers in Vermont, and a specific duty substituted. The object of any duty on wool is protection, and this, as well as revenue, is entirely defeated by this delusive and senseless distinction, for by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury our annual importation equals about ten millions pounds, and of all this, under the present tariff, only 594,748, pays any duty. These were imported in 1841, into Boston, 7,359,100 lbs. in all, and the amount imported into other cities depends upon the amount of their trade with South America for instance, and not upon the fact in what city there is the greatest demand—for when wool is a profitable return cargo, a ship bound into Philadelphia would carry it in there. The importation into the United States the last year cannot be less than 17,000,000 lbs.

Last week we considered briefly the importance of wool as one of our great agricultural staples, and offered reasons sufficient to awaken, at least, apprehension that wool-growing must soon be abandoned in the United States, unless Congress do immediately, by a revision of the tariff, relieve our market from being glutted with duty free foreign wool. We then described six kinds of South American wool which took the place of all kinds domestic wool in our own market, at prices with which our farmers cannot compete, and alluded to the great improvement which had been made in the South American flocks by crossing them with the finer wooled varieties, (some thousands of which have been sent out from the United States expressly for this purpose.)

The long coarse wool which we described last week, as competing with our Bakewell and Dishley wool was imported from Buenos Ayres, and very similar to the Rio Grand and Montevideo wool. These wools were sold in New York during the last month, as follows:—

Buenos Ayres, picked and washed, for 12 3-4 cents per lb.—unwashed for 11 3-4 cents—Rio Grand, picked and washed, for 11 3-4 cents and Montevideo, washed and clean for 10 1-2 cents. Merino and Mestizo selected fleeces, clean, sold for 9 1-2 cents per lb.

The Mestizo was the finest kind we spoke of last week, and is from flocks improved by a cross with the Merino or Saxony sheep. Superfine Merino South American wool, all selected fleeces almost entirely free from dirt, sold for thirteen cents per lb., at the same sale, which took place on the eighteenth of last month. This wool was fairly imported duty free. Now we ask any candid man if our farmers must not immediately abandon sheep husbandry, when all kinds of wool, from the super-fine selected Merino, including all the intermediate grades down to the coarsest Buenos Ayres wool, can be imported and sold in the greatest market in the United States for prices ranging from 3 1-2 cents to thirteen cents per lb? If it is true, as we have been informed, by an extensive importer of these very wools (who has several correspondents in South America engaged in wool growing, and whose statement is based on their opinion,) that 100 sheep in South America can be raised as cheap as ten in New England, then they may as well sell their super-fine Merino there for 7 cents per lb. as we ours for seventy cents.

Were South American Wool all with which our wool growers have to contend, they might well be alarmed, but what must eventually be their condition, if not only all kinds of South American wools are to be admitted, but also, or will a 20 per cent. ad valorem duty, but all the wools from places bordering on the Bay of Bengal, the Archipelago, the Black Sea, on both sides of the Mediterranean and other places too numerous to mention, hundreds and hundreds of tons of which wool are now to be seen in our principal cities, in stores literally crammed to the attic, with these very duty free wools. A few kinds we will here describe, (specimens of which, also, we have sent on to Washington, that our legislators may have, what is better than verbal, ocular demonstration of what is necessary to be done.)

1st, Smyrna Wool—4 samples, a little finer, shorter and cleaner than Buenos Ayres when unwashed and picked. We should judge that this wool would be used for the same purposes as the wool of our common and Bakewell sheep. One specimen is finer and better, and always is imported duty free by the present tariff.

2nd, Mogadore Wool, from the western part of Morocco, is finer than the best specimen of the Smyrna wool, competes with the best of our common wool, and the coarse wool from half and one quarter blood Merinos. There is a redish appearance about this wool, produced by the African sands, which is easily washed out. There can be but little waste to this wool—much less than in the unwashed South American Wool.

3d, Bengazi Wool—is very similar to the last, rather finer and shorter, and is grown in the north of Africa, probably in Barca and Tipoli.

The several specimens of African Wool which we have on our table, are pretty much alike, none inferior to, but rather better than our common wool—rather cleaner, except the slight tinge from the sand of which we have spoken—may be cleansed by washing, and fit to be made into Flannels, coarse Wools, Blankets and Sateenets.

4th, Crimea Wool—grown in the south of Russia, and imported from Crimea, on the north side of the Black Sea—is coarse, poor stuff, so far as we have been able to obtain specimens, and to our knowledge cannot be said to compete directly with any kind of wool commonly grown in the U. S.

5th, Calcutta Wool—grown in Hindostan, is about as coarse as the Crimea, but rather shorter. These are the only kinds of imported wools which we have seen that cannot be grown in the United States, and against which our wool growers do not demand a positive protection by at least a duty of fifty per cent, on the foreign invoice.

Here we leave this important subject to the wisdom of those who represent the farming interests in Congress.—Boston Cultivator.

### State of the Country.

A knowledge of the products of the country, their separate values, the relation they bear to each other, the number of persons employed in each department of industry, and the various results arising from each, would seem requisite to all who would understand the true condition of the nation, or of each individual interest. We have given a general report of the productive wealth of the country, so far as the earth is concerned; and we now give some tables, most of which we find prepared to our hand by the accurate and

indefatigable editor of the Tribune, which will show more fully than the former the relative values of these several products. Without such condensed tables, it is difficult to approximate to the truth in such matters; and the interest that makes the most noise, or the product that is kept most constantly before the public eye, is very apt to assume an undue importance in the estimate of productive industry, or the aggregate of a nation's wealth. Labor in some form, either in the production of the raw material, its manufacture, or its exchanges, is the only source of wealth; and it is time that this great truth was universally felt and acknowledged. The proceeds of labor in the United States, according to the last census, may be stated as follows:

Agriculture, .....	\$694,453,000
Manufactures, .....	395,300,000
Mines, .....	59,868,000
Forests, .....	17,615,000
Fisheries, .....	11,206,000
Horticulture, .....	3,119,000

\$1,282,041,000

This is truly a surprising product, but there is no reason to believe it is overrated; if erroneous, the error most likely lies the other way. An annual product from these departments of labor, of thirteen hundred millions of dollars, one-half of which belongs to agriculture. Suppose we examine for a moment some of the items of this aggregate. 91 million bushels of wheat, 387 million bushels of corn. No one can estimate the value of these two items at less than 250 millions of dollars. Cotton comes next, to the amount of 64 millions of dollars. And here we may remark, that in the estimates made of the product of American labor, cotton is always placed at the head; and why? Not because of its actual value, but because other nations are graciously pleased to permit us at the present time to export the article; and hence the wool cotton is continually before the eye.—One fact will show that the relative position of cotton in the scale of value is wrong. The cotton crop "is less than one-tenth part of the agricultural production of the United States; less than one-sixth part of the manufacturing products, and less than one-twentieth part of the annual production of the United States." In actual value to the country, both wheat and corn are before cotton; and this fact should not be forgotten by political economists.

Cotton, .....	\$64,142,000
Total of agricultural, .....	694,000,000
Total of manufactures, .....	434,000,000

The difference in the estimate of manufactures in this and the first table given is owing to the fact, that the product of iron is placed under the head of mines; when it should, with the exception of the value of the ore, have been placed to the credit of manufactures. It may be well in this place to give a few of the most important items of manufactures as shown by the census, as it will afford the means of comparing them with those already given of agriculture.

Cotton goods, .....	\$46,350,000
Woolen, .....	20,636,000
Flax, .....	822,000
Mixed, .....	6,555,000
Machinery, .....	10,980,000
Hardware, .....	6,451,000
Leather, .....	38,176,000
Hats and caps, .....	8,704,000
Soap, .....	2,400,000
Candles, .....	2,687,000
Paper, .....	3,290,000
Furniture, .....	6,155,000
Cordage, .....	7,552,000
Iron, bar & castings, .....	4,078,000
Iron, bar & castings, .....	39,316,000

A glance at our products will show that we have all the elements of independence and national prosperity among ourselves; and the fact of our indebtedness to other nations shows a disgraceful disregard to the most common principles of economy, or the encouragement of home industry. With such vast agricultural resources, with such an amount of the products of the soil, with the means of increasing these products to any extent, is it not astonishing that our imports so much exceed our exports? Is it not strange that instead of paying our foreign debts in our own agricultural products, and purchasing foreign goods in the same way, we allow ourselves to be drained of the precious metals, our currency deranged, and our prosperity seriously endangered? These things would be strange, were not the cause one which cannot be mistaken. It is useless to deny that we are buyers of wood and drawers of water to the manufacturers of other nations, and made so by their protective and restrictive systems. Confident in our capabilities and our resources, we have pushed our free trade principles to the verge of absurdity, if not of ruin; we have found that the free trade of the old world is like the handle of a jug—all on one side; that preaching such doctrines is a very different thing from practicing them; and that some system of reciprocity must be adopted, or the pressure and suffering the country is now experiencing must continue. All that Americans ask is equality of rights, a reciprocity in trade; that others would do by us as we are doing by them. That such is not the fact, the following table, showing the rate of duties charged on our principal articles of products in Great Britain, (and they are equally exorbitant in other European countries), will prove; while at the same time their products, paying a duty merely nominal, are forced upon us by ship loads.—Such a state of things cannot continue. Nations are like individuals—they are indeed only an aggregate of individuals; and the same train of causes that produce the ruin of the one will effect that of the other.

Duty on wheat, .....	100 pr. ct.
do. Indian corn, .....	200 do.
do. oats, .....	300 do.
do. barley, rye & buckwheat, .....	200 do.
do. potatoes, .....	150 do.
do. beef, .....	150 do.
do. pork, .....	150 do.
do. butter, .....	50 do.
do. cheese, .....	50 do.
do. hay, .....	115 do.
do. cotton, .....	5 do.
do. rice, .....	150 do.
do. tobacco, .....	900 do.
do. timber, average, .....	250 do.
do. sugar, .....	250 do.
do. whiskey, .....	2500 do.
do. fish, prohibited, .....	
do. fruit, average, .....	100 do.

One moment's attention to the facts of the case will disclose the real cause of the distress under which this country is laboring. It is the want of reciprocity; the widely differ-

ent footing on which we and other nations stand in regard to each other. The government may spend years longer in tinkering the banks, or regulating the currency, but it will do no good. The evil lies deeper. The experience of all commercial and agricultural nations proves that no sound currency can be maintained, no continued prosperity enjoyed, where the principle of reciprocity is departed from in their intercourse. A glance at the duties imposed on our products by Great Britain will demonstrate that in all these cases she has approached the verge of prohibition, with the single exception of the article of cotton; and the reason of her forbearance in this respect is evident. Cotton she must have; and at present, she can only obtain it in sufficient quantities from the United States. Would she receive it at the present duty could she produce it in her own dominions? This is a serious question, and one which the course of events is rapidly bringing to its answer. The rapid increase of India cottons as shown by the imports into Great Britain from that country; the vigorous and determined efforts of the government to extend and perfect the cotton crop of that region; and the exultation of the British press at the evident success of these efforts, demonstrate what that answer will be, when the time arrives for its utterance.—Albany Cultivator.

### CIRCULAR SAWS.

It was many years after the invention and introduction of circular saws in this country, before mechanics would be convinced that there was any utility in them; and even those who were induced to make trial of them generally abandoned them after a short time, as requiring more labour than attention to keep them in repair; than the value of the use of them; and even now, after this article has come into general use and is considered among the indispensables, there are many, and perhaps the most of those who have the management of them, who still seem to be totally ignorant of the true theory and scientific principles of managing the circular saw: they only know to imitate generally, those few who have by the aid of science and native genius succeeded in reducing the management of these articles, to a tolerable degree of perfection. In a majority of cases in which we have observed the management of circular saws, we have found that from one half to three fourths of the power applied to driving them, was worse than wasted;—we say worse, because the saws and machinery were actually injured by the application of a useless surplus of power. The most common error consists in giving the saw too great speed, to remedy a deficiency occasioned by the irregularity, and want of uniformity in the teeth of the saw. In most cases, 800 pr.—a little short of one horse power—is amply sufficient for driving an ordinary 12 inch saw for splitting seasoned planks; yet it is not uncommon to see three times the power expended for that purpose, and the work but poorly done at that. Saws are often driven 2000 revolutions per minute, when 300 would do much better. It often appears, when a saw is driven with violent speed, that not more than four or six teeth of the saw do any execution, while the others by their friction, use up the power to no purpose; or if all the teeth are of uniform length, and all sharp, the wood is ground into fine dust, like that produced by a common file. And with the high speed above mentioned, if there be but one horse power applied, and the saw contains 80 teeth, of which ten are cutting at the same time then there can be but half a pound of force applied to each tooth; but if the same power be applied to work but 300 revolutions per minute, then there would be something more than three pounds of force to each tooth; sufficient to enable each, if properly adjusted and sharp, to cut one-eighth of an inch; or equal to cut 300 inches in length per minute, which is about three times as rapid as the same saw, with the same power, would perform under a speed of 2000. There can hardly be found such an article as a circular saw, whose teeth are perfectly uniform in length; yet it is not a difficult task to adjust them correctly, if the operator has a gauge properly adjusted, and gives due attention to the subject. In general, the best policy in managing a circular saw, is to have the teeth kept sharp and well adjusted, and to give the saw a strong but moderate motion.—[Am Mech,

### Mechanical Trades.

There is an impression abroad, that it is stooping very much beneath their dignity, for men of wealth, and men who are in midling circumstances even, to put their children to mechanical trades.—Thus, wherever there is an opening in a mercantile house, in a bank or insurance office, or in a lawyer's shop, there are something like a score of applicants to fill a single vacancy. On the contrary, when a blacksmith, a sail-maker, a joiner, or any other mechanic is in want of an apprentice, he must advertise for weeks, and then find it difficult to get a boy. It would seem of late years, on witnessing the triumph of the mechanic over the tradesman, the lawyers, and the loafer, a salutary lesson had been taught all those who look with disrespect, if not contempt, upon a trade. The latter by the success of their business or profession, in former years, lived extravagantly and their families contrasted habits of such a nature; that no wish or whim of theirs, no matter how great the expense, could be ungratified. When times grew hard and business became dull with failures of such habits, these very men, by slow sales, and by great losses, or other causes, became reduced;—and not having trades to work at, have gained but a miserable support. Many who were once wealthy, have fled from their native towns and are working hard day and night to provide themselves with the absolute necessities of life. But from such reverses, what have parents learnt? Do they seek to find good trades for their children? Do they bring them up to work; to support themselves by labor? No.—All the excesses in cration they can muster, are brought forward to justify them in bringing up their children in idleness, to make our future vagabonds and paupers, or what is worse, loafers, hanging on every decent man who will not spurn them away with a cuff or a kick. They teach them, by their example at least, to frown upon honest industry, and to associate mostly with those whose dress is most fashionable, and whose manners are the most Chesterfieldian. This cannot be denied.

Is it to be wondered at, that we are poor,—that business is dull,—when parents are so averse to bringing up their children to work? Yet those who have trades live the most com-

fortably—have more of the luxuries of life,—and are the most independent of our citizens. No man at thirty or forty years of age, regrets that he learnt the mysteries of a trade, and owns his own living. 'A trade is an estate,' says an old mechanic, Dr. Franklin, and well he knew. Let parents but be ambitious to secure such an estate for their children, and it will save them from want and sorrow, and perhaps make them distinguished where otherwise they would die unknown, unrespected, and in pressing want of the necessities of life. Give trades to your sons, and it will never be injurious to their morals or their health—even if after they have faithfully served their apprenticeship, they should never take a tool in their hands. It prepares a boy to become a steady and a useful man, to school him to a good master, at that period of life, when the young are too apt to be unsettled in mind, and temptations to vice are as profusely spread about their paths.—Give your sons trades, then, and do honor to the mechanics. Your boys will not reproach you in the language we have often heard from the miserable and degraded outcasts; who have fled from their native village to die among strangers, low in poverty and miserable in vice.—'O that my parents taught me to work—that I had learnt a good trade—that I had never been placed in a shop, surrounded by temptations; then I should have been a man respected and not a wretch degraded.' Parents, give your sons trades, and to your dying day you will not regret it.—Portland Tribune.

MODES OF RAISING PONDEROUS ARTICLES.—Continued.—An expensive apparatus, called the "Marine Railway," constructed on the principle of the inclined plane, with a huge and complicated carriage to travel thereon, has been extensively used for taking vessels out of the water to repair. This plan is objectionable, however, on several accounts. It requires the application of a great quantity of power to overcome the friction of its many axles and machinery, in addition to what is requisite to overcome the gravity of the vessel. It is moreover injurious to the vessels which are taken up thereby, on account of its elevating the forward part, before the centre and stern become seated on the carriage. The most judicious mode in present use, for raising vessels to repair, and which must be preferred to all others, where there is a supply of water from an elevated reservoir, is on the principle of canal locks; the vessel being floated into one apartment, is elevated by the induction of water from above, till it can be floated over an elevated platform, where it is left at rest, while the water is allowed to pass off below. The sides of this upper box or apartment, are moveable, being attached to the bottom or platform by hinge joints, so that they may be let down to a horizontal position, thus giving the workmen the advantage of light and convenience. The "Dry Dock" in the Navy Yard at Charleston, Mass., is constructed awkwardly enough; but as the vessels at this place are not raised, it does not come under this head. The massive stones which were used in the construction of some of the ancient edifices, were evidently raised by inclined planes. A huge mound of earth was built up round the building, completely enclosing it, and the elevation of the mound kept pace with that of the edifice; thus giving the laborers a chance to roll up the stones to their places. They used no other mechanical power than the simple windlass and lever; and no other carriage than a drag, under which was placed rollers. When the building was completed, the earth was taken away and leveled about the vicinity. The modern method of raising stones for building, and which is now used in the building of the Bunker Hill Monument, is by the use of a set of stout tackle blocks, the fall rope of which is taken up by a geared windlass, which is operated by a steam engine; the upper block being of course attached to an elevated shears of crane.—[Am. Mech.

A PHENOMENON.—The Dover Farmer states that the water falls over a mill-dam in that place, in one entire sheet, being open only at one end; and when it is at a certain height, it waves as water does in passing out of the bung of a barrel; and falling a considerable distance, its effect is such on the atmosphere, that the windows of every house in the neighborhood are shaken, and at some times its effects have been perceptible at the distance of a mile. The Farmer adds that a log or pole sufficient to break this sheet of water, being laid over the dam, stops the trembling of the water at once; and asks why? Not hearing any one else answer, we will state that water when falling into water, invariably carries with it a considerable quantity of atmospheric air, which afterwards rises to the surface in the form of bubbles and foam; this produces a partial vacuum under a sheet of water which pitches from a dam, and causes the atmospheric pressure from without, to break the sheet as often as this vacuum is produced, which is sometimes as rapid as six or eight times per second, and causes a corresponding vibration in the atmosphere for a considerable distance. If the sheet is broken by a pole, the air to admit the air from without, freely, the vibration ceases. Although in this case it is mentioned that the space or cavity under the sheet of water, is apparently open at one end, we think there must be some impediment to the free and uniform ingress of air, which we would otherwise prevent the vibration. We have witnessed a similar phenomenon at Lowell, and observed that the vibrating motion of the water was apparent to the eye, and extended to the very top of the fall.—[B.

Eggs from the buckeye.—A Buckeye Yankee, a few days ago, shipped 700 lbs. of eggs from Cleveland to Boston. Each barrel contained 70 do. The Cleveland Herald says they expect to be soon so near Boston as to furnish eggs warm from the nest.

A Post Office is established at Harpswell, and Washington Garecel, Esq. has been appointed Postmaster.

Cause of Quarrel.—'I wish I owned all the pasture land in the world,' said Bob. 'Well, I wish I owned all the cattle in the world,' said Ned. 'How could you feed them?' asked Bob. 'I'd turn them into my pasture,' said Ned. 'No you wouldn't.' 'Yes I would.' 'No you wouldn't.' 'Yes I would.' 'You shan't.' 'I shall.' and then came the fistfence—and O! how they did fight!

A child at Montville, near Rouen, not long since swallowed a few pinches of arsenic, thinking it to be flour. It was soon seized with dreadful convulsions, and little hope was entertained of saving its life, when a physician administered hydrated peroxide of iron, which immediately overcame the effect of the poison.



## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

### Black List.

We earnestly hope that we should never be compelled to head a column with the above terms. But if some men will be base enough to deserve reproach, justice demands that they should have it. We have never pushed those indebted to us very hard, and whenever we saw those who owed us a trifling sum, we were disposed to do the best they could for us, we always helped them to pay us by taking almost any thing they could spare, oftentimes when we neither needed nor wanted the article. But we occasionally find a subscriber who will take the Farmer for a while—make no effort to pay us in any thing whatever, and after running up a bill of five, ten or twenty dollars, all at once refuse to take the paper from the office—giving no reasons to any person for so doing. Then comes a notice to us from the Post Master that Mr. — does not take the Farmer directed to him, from the office. This is a mean way of cheating a printer, and we are determined in future to caution the world against such men by giving their names a prominent place in our Black List. If any of our subscribers are really poor, having suffered reverses in this mutable world of ours, that they find it impossible to pay us, let them say so like men, and they shall be duly considered. Be honest about it, and do not skulk from the post office when the paper is sent, and subject the post master to the trouble of notifying us of your delinquencies, and us to the unpleasant duty of reporting you to the world as unworthy to be trusted.

We should like to hear from Captain DAVID BOYNTON, of South Jefferson, and JOSIAH S. WITHERELL, formerly of Madison, but now of Belfast.

**PICTURE MECHANIC & FARMER.**—This paper has commenced a new volume, much enlarged and otherwise improved. It is published every week in Pictou, Nova Scotia, by Stiles & Fraser, who make a capital paper of it. If the Nova Scotians don't give it a good support, they neglect their own interest most essentially.

**NEW WORK ON EDUCATION.**—We see by the Mechanic & Farmer (Pictou) that Geo. R. Young Esq., of Halifax (N.S.) has a work in the press, entitled "Lectures on the History and progress of Modern Education, Literature, Science and Legislation, their effects upon Religion, Morals and National Character, as proved by History and Experience." The work is to be in three volumes, large 8vo. The Mechanic & Farmer gives a table of the contents of the 1st volume which is to be out by September next, and if the subjects there mentioned are faithfully and ably handled, it cannot fail of being a valuable and interesting book. We know nothing of the talents of the author as a writer, but he has made out a good plan for his work, and we shall look for its appearance with no small interest.

### STATE OF MAINE.

An Act additional to an act providing for the choice of Representatives to Congress, approved March 17, 1842.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows:

SECT. 1. If Congress fix upon such a ratio of representation under the sixth census as will entitle this State to nine Representatives to Congress, they shall be elected by Districts, as follows:—

The county of York shall compose the first District and be entitled to one Representative.

The county of Cumberland with the exception of Durham, Brunswick, Harpswell, Danville, Minot and Minot shall compose the second District and be entitled to one Representative.

The county of Kennebec with the exception of Albion, Winslow, China, Vassalboro', Windsor, Clinton, Clinton Gore, Dearborn, Waterville, and the territory north of Albion, together with the following towns from the county of Cumberland, to wit: Durham, Brunswick, Harpswell, Danville, Minot and Auburn, and the following towns from the county of Lincoln, to wit: Lewiston, Lisbon, Webster and Bowdoin, shall compose the third District, and be entitled to one Representative.

The remainder of the county of Lincoln, shall compose the fourth District and be entitled to one Representative.

The counties of Oxford and Franklin shall compose the fifth District and be entitled to one Representative.

The counties of Somerset and Piscataquis together with Clinton, Waterville, Dearborn, Clinton Gore, and the territory north of Albion, shall compose the sixth District and be entitled to one Representative.

The counties of Penobscot and Arctostook shall compose the seventh District and be entitled to one Representative.

The counties of Hancock and Washington shall compose the eighth District and be entitled to one Representative.

SECT. 2. If Congress fix upon such a ratio as will entitle this State to ten Representatives to Congress, they shall be elected by Districts, as follows:—

York county shall compose one District and be entitled to one Representative.

Cumberland county, with the exception of Minot, Auburn, Danville, Pownal, Durham, Harpswell, Brunswick, Freeport, North Yarmouth, Cumberland and Falmouth, together with the following towns from the county of Oxford, to wit: Porter, Hiram, Brownfield, and Denmark, shall compose the second District and be entitled to one Representative.

The remainder of the county of Oxford and the county of Franklin shall compose the third District, and be entitled to one Representative.

The several towns in the county of Cumberland not included in the second District, together with all that part of Lincoln county which lies west of the Kennebec river, except the town of Phippsburg, together with the towns of Greene, Wales, Litchfield, Leeds and Monmouth, in the county of Kennebec, shall compose the fourth District, and be entitled to one Representative.

The remaining part of Lincoln county shall compose the fifth District and be entitled to one Representative.

The county of Waldo, together with Clinton, Albion, China, Clinton Gore, and the territory north of Albion, together with the towns of Fairfield, Smithfield, Bloomfield, Mercer, Skowhegan and Starks, in the county of Somerset, shall compose the sixth District and be entitled to one Representative.

The county of Penobscot, with the exception of so much thereof north of the south line of townships letter A, shall compose the eighth District, and be entitled to one Representative.

The counties of Hancock and Washington shall compose the ninth District and be entitled to one Representative.

The representatives chosen in the several Dis-

tricts shall at the time of their election be residents therein. The foregoing division of the State into Representative Districts shall be and continue in force until an apportionment of Representatives among the several States shall be made by Congress after the taking of the seventh census: provided, the ratio which may be established in apportioning Representatives according to the sixth census shall be such as to entitle this State to the afore said number of nine, or ten Representatives.

SECT. 3. The election for Representatives to Congress shall take place on the second Monday of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and thereafter biennially.

SECT. 4. So much of section three of an act entitled "an act providing for the choice of Representatives to Congress" approved February twenty-eighth, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-three, as relates to the manner of calling meetings for the choice of Representatives to Congress and the duties of officers of towns in presiding in said meetings, and making returns of votes, and also sections four, five, six and seven of said act, shall continue and be in force, except so far as the same may have been changed by the Revised Statutes of this State.

SECT. 5. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

SATURDAY, June 4.—The Senate did not sit. In the House, the communication from the Secretary of War in answer to a resolution of the House requiring him to communicate the Reports made by Lieut. Col. Hitchcock in relation to alleged frauds committed by the late General Jackson, together with their removal West, and for other information on the subject—dealing to communicate the information, as inconsistent with the public interests, some of the testimony being *ex parte*, &c.—was taken up, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

MONDAY, June 6.—In the Senate, Mr. Evans of Maine presented a memorial signed by citizens of Portland, complaining of the reduction of the estimates in the Navy Appropriation bill which passed the House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Buchanan the Appropriation Bill was called up. The Secretary of the President appeared with executive messages and information as to the signing of certain private bills which had before passed the two Houses of Congress. Mr. White of Indiana was entitled to the floor in continuation of his speech commenced on Saturday. Mr. White expressed his great regret at the zeal manifested by some of the members of the Senate in opposition to the Districting system. He conceived that the power was ample, and being full and undoubted, he conceived that Congress might adopt it, and the States would acquiesce in it.

Mr. Bates, of Maine, moved that Messrs. Bates, Smith Kerr, and Wright, the latter gentleman, however, gave way to a motion to adjourn.

The House, went into Committee of the Whole, to take up the Army bill, and the day was consumed in offering and discussing amendments.

On the 10th of June, the whole day was occupied in consideration of the Appropriation Bill, without coming to a question.

In the House, Mr. Fillmore, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for the extension of the existing Revenue Act, from the 30th of June until the 1st of August. This bill is reported in the belief that the Revenue Act now before the House cannot be disposed of by the first of July. This bill is now read twice, referred to the Committee of the Whole, and a notice from Mr. Cushing that he will call it up as soon as the bill is printed.

A bill was also reported and referred, supplementary to the act of 1833, for the suppression of Indian Hostilities.

The Army Bill was then taken up, after some conversation as to the order of business and discussed until the adjournment.

WEDNESDAY, June 8.—The Senate has been engaged to-day, to this time, on the Appropriation Bill. It is a contest between a General Ticket and single District System, and it has been argued ably on both sides, by Messrs. Linn, Walker and King on the one side, and Messrs. Bayard, Conrad and Barrow on the other side.

In the House, the day has been consumed on a proposition to print 5000 extra copies of Pointedore's report.

Underwood proposed an amendment, declaring that the House disapproved of the institution of the commission for investigation. This was carried. The question then recurred on passing the resolution as amended. Then a motion was made to lay the whole matter on the table, and this is now under consideration. "Old Pointedore" occupies a seat in the House, watching the course of the debate. The object of the amendment to disapprove of the institution of the commission to investigate the affairs of the New York Custom-House, was to strike a blow at the President.

Mr. Webster has arrived and Mr. Appleton is expected every day.

The Pointedore report was laid on the table, 90 to 76.

The House has now taken up Mr. Fillmore's bill on the tariff, and the Clerk is now reading it.

Tuesday, June 9.—In the Senate, the Appropriation Bill was taken up. On the proviso that the second section shall not apply to elections of representatives to the 28th Congress, the yeas and nays were taken, and it was rejected—yeas 22, nays 25.

The following amendment was agreed to, "Provided that each District shall have, as near as may be, an equal number of federal inhabitants."

Several other amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill passed to a third reading by a vote of 26 to 21, at the adjournment.

In the House, Mr. Appleton, from the Boston district was qualified, and took his seat.

Colonial Trade. Mr. Lowell claimed the floor on the Resolution reported to the House by the Committee of Foreign Relations, to authorize the President to open negotiations, with the Government of Great Britain, on the subject of a reciprocal trade with the British Colonial Ports, giving equal privileges to American vessels to those ports, to which British vessels were not subjected. When he had finished his speech, he adjourned.

The whole subject was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The Tariff Bill, from the Committee of Ways and Means was taken up, and Mr. Fillmore opened the debate.

Mr. Saltonstall moved to amend by inserting the Bill reported by the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. Hubbard moved to amend Mr. Saltonstall's amendment so as to insert, in lieu of Mr. S.'s bill, the minority report of the Committee on Manufactures.

The bill was laid aside for the remainder of the day and the Committee took up the bill to revive and continue the Act for issuing warrants for military bounty lands, which was finally passed.

FRIDAY, June 10.—The Senate, by a vote of 26 to 10, recommissioned the vote ordering the apportionment bill to a third reading. Mr. White then moved to strike out the amendment to the 2d section adopted on motion of Mr. Benton, viz: "Provided that each district shall contain as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants." This question was decided by yeas 26, nays 10, at 3 o'clock, P. M. when the mail closed.

The House were occupied on the bill to extend till the 1st of next August, the present rates of duties on imports. This bill was still under discussion when the mail closed.

THE BOUNDARY. The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, under date of Tuesday says—

Mr. Webster has returned to this city from the North. No doubt is entertained that his negotiations with Lord Ashburton will be brought to an early and satisfactory conclusion. There will be a full settlement of all the pending Boundary questions.

Ravages in Wheat Fields.—A black insect of about an inch in length, resembling the Grasshopper, is said to be ravaging the wheat fields in the back towns of this county. Owing to the long drought they have propagated beyond precedent at this season of the year. They fly in flocks, and when they alight do not cease from their ravages until they have laid waste whole fields.—*Exeter Gazette.*

More sad effects of the earthquake.—An arrival at New York brings Bermuda papers at the 31st of May.—They furnish additional particulars of the devastation caused by the earthquake in St. Domingo. The American Consul and all his family are reported to have lost their lives at Cape Hayti by the destruction there. The British Consul was riding in the country and escaped, but all his family perished.

The following letter gives some more particulars of this mournful event.

St. Domingo, 14th May, 1842.

On Saturday, the 7th instant, at half past 5 P. M. the city of St. Domingo was visited by a very severe earthquake, which lasted about two minutes. The sound during the shock was similar to that experienced during a severe volcanic eruption, and the effects nearly destroyed the town. The greater part of the dwellings are untenable; the inhabitants in their apprehensions have deserted the city and taken shelter outside.

A large number of families who were heretofore comfortably located, are now compelled to become the tenants of huts hastily constructed under the emergency. The river Ozama was raised to eight feet beyond its customary height, and their remains several large openings along its banks. Business was at a stand; the Custom House and other public offices were all closed, the earth having been frequently agitated since the first shock.

A considerable degree of alarm prevailed among the population—Religious processions were seen going through the streets at different intervals during the night, as well as the day, with the object of invoking Divine Mercy. The intelligence received this morning from La Vega and Santiago is of the most distressing character, upward of 2000 persons are said to have perished, principally in the churches, where they took shelter on the occasion.

Mr. Adams, Sir—Last winter my little daughter, aged one year, pulled a coffee pot full of boiling coffee off from a stove on her head, and scalded her back, arms and one side in a shocking manner, and also the back of her head, and was in great distress till I procured a box of Dalley's Pain Extractor at your store. When, strangled to tell, in from five to ten minutes after the application, she stopped crying, and in a very short time was free from pain, and within twelve days she was healed and no appearance even of a scar remains, excepting on her back which was not attended to so much as the other parts. I know of its use in other cases with like success, and I do sincerely believe that all that has been said of its wonderful healing virtues is strictly true. I would recommend to all parents to keep it on hand to be applied in case of emergency. W. M. MORSE.

Hallowell, April 23, 1842.

We cut the following from the American, and fully corroborate and approve the statement.

"If Mr. Dalley, who has of late 'raised a breeze' about his Pain Extractor, for burns and scalds, raw sores, and inflammations of every kind, does not ruin his article by offering it for too many things, he must make a fortune by it—that is, if he stops his foolish efforts to give it credit as a cure for everything, but when a salve has wrought the wonders that his has, it is time to stop and make those who are able, pay for it. He may give it to the poor if he like, but we think the inventor of such a remedy should not always be poor himself. If the faculty does not use this medicine for burns, then they are subject to the charge of the greatest inhumanity. Any respectable practitioner who may go to 71 Maiden Lane, and see what we have seen, (and unless we have lost our senses, known to be true) they must be convinced there is no humbug or quackery in this matter."—*Y. Express.*

Sold by SAMUEL ADAMS, Hallowell. 22

### Married.

In Hallowell, Frederick Allen, M. D. to Miss Charlotte W. daniel, of the same place.

In Wellington, on the 24th inst. by B. Bursley, Esq. Mr. Jacob True, of Sanguerville, to Miss Theodosia W. Randall, of Wellington.

In Shirley, on the 22d of May, Mr. William Marbury, of Wilton, to Miss Catharine H. Britt, of Shirley.

### Deaths.

At Forks, Kennebec, Major Brown Baker, aged 69 years 7 months.

In Gardiner, Mrs. Mary Potter, relict of the late Mr. Hugh Potter, 71.

In Hallowell, George Day, aged 18. Dea. James G. G. aged 78.

In Corinna, Mrs. Ann, wife of Mr. James Babb, aged 41 years. Mr. William S. Moulton, aged 29 years.

In Stetson, 30th ult. Mrs. Maria, wife of Horace Shepley, Esq. aged 30 years.

In Edgworth, 23d ult. Mrs. Elna Eddy, relict of the late Brook Eddy, aged 80.

### BRIGHTON MARKET.

Monday, June 6, 1842. [Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser & Fair Prices.]

At market 250 Beef Cattle, 20 pairs Working Oxen, 25 Cows and Calves, and 650 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle—We quote extra \$6 a 25. First quality \$5 50 a \$5 75; second quality \$5 50; third quality \$4 75 a 5 25.

Swine.—Sales at \$70, \$75, \$85, \$95, \$100 and \$105.

Cows and Calves—Sales at \$20, \$22, \$23, \$25, \$28, \$30, and \$37.

Sheep—Sales of lots from \$1.50 to \$3.00.

Stew—Dull. Lots to peddle at 3c for Sows 4c Barrows: Large Barrows 3c. At retail from 4 to 5 1-2c.

Kennebec, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the first Monday of June, A. D. 1842.

ELONA PETTINGILL, widow of HARRY PETTINGILL, late of Winthrop, in said county, deceased, having applied for dower out of the real estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the last Monday of June, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

W. EMMONS, Judge.

A true copy. Attest: F. DAVIS, Register.

To the Honorable W. EMMONS, Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE Petition and Representation of LAVINA RICE, Administratrix of the Estate of WILLIAM RICE, late of Monmouth, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, respectfully shews, that the personal estate of said deceased, which has come into the hands and possession of the said Administratrix, is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate by the sum of five hundred dollars.

### Goods Cheap.

Persons wishing to buy goods cheap, will find them at H. WATERS' store on the corner of Market square Augusta. There you can get 11 lbs Coffee for \$1, twenty lbs Brown Sugar for \$1, twenty five lbs fresh raisins for \$1, and other goods in proportion. June 10, 1842.

### Blacksmithing.

BEAL & GASLIN, would inform their friends and the public that they continue their business at the stone shop in Winthrop Village, where all kinds of work in their line will be done promptly and faithfully, and on the most accommodating terms. As the times seem to be a little out of joint, they propose to show horses for one dollar, cash in hand. All kinds of carriage work done in the best manner. Winthrop, June, 1842.

### Butter! Butter!

WANTED by the subscribers, five tons of good family butter, in exchange for goods, for which the highest market price will be paid. CHANDLER & CUSHMAN. Winthrop, June 15, 1842.

A large supply of School Books, Stationery and Paper Hangings, constantly on hand, by CHANDLER & CUSHMAN. May 27.

### Notice.

D. R. CLARK not having made the arrangements which he sometimes since contemplated, will not remove from Winthrop at present. He therefore begs leave to tender his thanks to his old friends for their encouragement, and would inform them that he may be found at D. CARR'S Hotel, where he will be ever ready and happy to wait upon them whenever they may desire his services as Physician or Surgeon. Winthrop, June 1, 1842.

### The Lewiston Falls Manufacturing Company.

WILL Manufacture Wool into Cloths the ensuing year for customers at the following prices, or on shares, or on as favorable terms as shall be else where.

Casimeres from 40 to 50 cents per yard. Common Felt Cloth 30 to 37. Blanketing (whole width) 33 to 35. White Flannel 17 to 20. Colored do. 25. Colored and Pressed 25. Sateens 30 to 37 1-2 and find warp.

Common Felt Cloth 30 to 37. Blanketing (whole width) 33 to 35. White Flannel 17 to 20. Colored do. 25. Colored and Pressed 25. Sateens 30 to 37 1-2 and find warp.

And we shall endeavor to have the work as well done (say the least) as shall be done in any other establishment in our State.

EDWARD MITCHELL, Esq. of Winthrop, will receive Wool and deliver cloths to customers in his vicinity. JOHN M. FRYE, Agent. Lewiston, May 30, 1842.

To the Honorable W. EMMONS, Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE Petition and Representation of JOHANN HARRIS, Guardian of ROSINA HARRIS and MOSES L. HARRIS, minor children of MOSES L. HARRIS, late of Green, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, respectfully shews that said minors are seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in said Green, and described as follows: being the Homestead farm of their late father, that said estate is unproductive of any benefit to said minors and that it will be for the interest of said minors, that the same should be sold and the proceeds put out and secured on interest. She therefore prays your honor that she may be authorized and empowered agreeably to law to sell at public or private sale the above described real estate, or such part of it as in your opinion may be expedient. All is respectfully submitted.

JOHANN HARRIS.

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate, held in Augusta on the last Monday of May 1842, On the Petition aforesaid, Ordered, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer a newspaper printed in Winthrop, that all persons interested may attend on the last Monday of June next, at the Court of Probate then to be held in Augusta and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court.

W. EMMONS, Judge.

Attest: FRANCIS DAVIS, Register.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon. Attest: FRANCIS DAVIS, Register.

### Feathers.

SELLING at great bargains by CHANDLER & CUSHMAN. May 27.

### Wanted.

3000 lbs. Butter, in exchange for goods, at fair prices. STANLEY & CLARK.

### Thompson's Rakes.

7 doz. Rakes, just received, and for sale by STANLEY & CLARK.

### Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by Note or account, whose term of credit has expired, are requested to call and adjust the same without delay. B. H. CUSHMAN. May 27.

### For Sale.

A LARGE assortment of Hard Ware, Cutlery, Nails, Glass, &c. by CHANDLER & CUSHMAN. May 27.

### A New & Positive Cure for the SALT RHEUM, AND OTHER CUTANEOUS DISORDERS.

JONES' DROPS FOR HUMORS, a safe and internal remedy for Scrofula and diseases of the skin, such as SALT RHEUM, LEPROSY, SCALD HEAD, ERYSIPELAS, and all kindred diseases, external and internal.

Those afflicted will do well to examine the ample testimonials of Physicians and others, in the hands of Samuel Adams, Hallowell; Henry Smith & Co. Gardiner; Julius Alden, Waterville; J. E. Ladd, Augusta, where the medicine can be found, and where persons can be referred to, who have experienced its happy effects in this place.

It seldom, if ever, having failed to perform a most satisfactory cure of the various loathsome diseases for which it is designed—where the directions accompanying each Bottle have been faithfully followed.

Don't fail or delay in calling, seeing, reading and enquiring for yourselves. You will be induced to try it and thereby find the same wonderful effects as multitudes of others. For sale in this place by STANLEY & CLARK. Winthrop, May 27, 1842.

### Freedom.

THIS may certify that I have given my son, ABEL G. RICHARDSON, his time until he is twenty-one years old, to act as my slave for himself, and that I shall claim some of his earnings to pay my debts of his contracting after this date. JOHN RICHARDSON. Attest—LYMAN RAWSON. Ramford, May 21, 1842.

### Lime, Plaster and Shingles.

For Sale by EZRA WHITMAN, Jr. WINTHROP, April 27, 1842.

### STANLEY & CLARK.

KEEP constantly on hand, a good assortment of DRY GOODS, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, W. I. GOODS & GROCERIES, HARD WARE, IRON, STEEL, NAILS. Also, MEDICINES, PAINTS, & DYE STUFFS, &c. At the Brick Store, Winthrop.

### Notice.

A GREAT variety of NEW GOODS, just received and for sale by the subscriber, at prices as low as can be found in Kennebec, quality being considered. E. WHITMAN, Jr. Winthrop, May 4, 1842.

### Prime Groceries.

MOLASSES, Tea, Coffee, Double refined, single and powdered Loaf Sugar; Havana Brown and Porto Rico do. Ground and unground Spices, Old Cav. and Sweet Leaf Tobacco, yellow and black Snuff in bottles and tins, Preston's prepared Cocoa, Salsaparilla, Corn Broom, Floor Brushes, &c. &c.

The above Goods, with many others not here mentioned, will be sold cheap for cash at STANLEY & CLARK'S.

### NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in trade, under the firm of CHANDLER & CUSHMAN, and just received their Spring Stock, offer to their friends, former customers and public generally, a very extensive assortment of Fashionable Goods, consisting in part of

### Rich Figured and Plain Silks.

Figured, Plain Moulin de Laines and Chables. English, French and American PRINTS. Selling at Great Bargains. Plain and Printed Lawns for Bonnets and Dresses, very low.

### White Goods.

Bishop Lawn, Book and Swiss Muslin, Checked Muslin and Cambric, Lace Stripes, a new and beautiful article. White Cambric, Plain and Figured Lace, Edging and Insertings, &c.

### Shawls—Shawls.

Silk, Mohair, Edinboro' and Highland Shawls. Satin, Chally and Pie Nic Scarfs. Handkerchiefs. Pongee, Raw Silk, Flagg, Spindle, Lined, imitation do. and Cotton Handkerchiefs in great variety. Hosiery and Gloves, a good assortment. VICTORIA ROBES, White Linen, &c.

### BROAD CLOTHS.

English and American Broad Cloths in almost every variety of shades and quality, from \$1.50 to \$6.00 per yard. Casimeres, Sateens, Beaverines, Gambrines, together with a large assortment of THIN CLOTHS for Boys' wear.

### Warp Yarn of the Lewiston Manufactory.

Satin, Silk and other Vestings.

### A large assortment of Tailor's Trimmings.

### Domestic Goods.

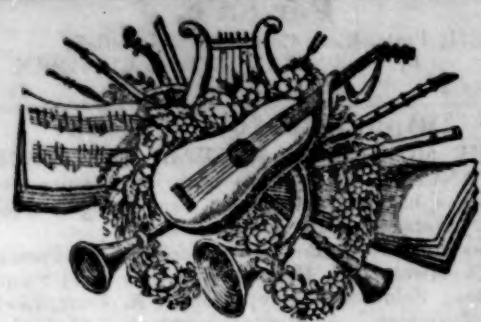
Kennebec and Western Brown Sheetings and Drillings, Bleached Sheetings and Drillings, Striped Shirtings, Bed Ticking, Knitting Yarn, Ladies' and Children's Kid SHOES. Ribbons, Shell and Horn Combs, Bead Bags, &c.

### Also.

### A good assortment of China, Glass and Crockery Ware.

All the above, together with others too numerous to mention, will be sold as low as at any other Store in Kennebec. Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves. SAM'L CHANDLER, BENJ. H. CUSHMAN. May 2





## POETRY.

### THE ABSENT WIFE.

BY ROBERT MORRIS.

At twilight's soft and gentle hour  
When shadows o'er the dull earth creep,  
And nature feels the soothing power  
Of coming night and balmy sleep—  
When the tired laborer hastens home  
His wife and little ones to kiss,  
And the young beauty anxiously  
Awaits her husband's kiss—  
When nest-ward he both bird and bee,  
My fondest thought is still for thee!

Again at midnight's solemn hour,  
When eyes are closed and lips are still,  
And Silence, like a spirit's form,  
Rests sweetly on each vale and hill,  
When Love and Grief sit side by side  
Around some sinking sufferer's bed,  
Or crime in shadow seeks to hide  
A form to every virtue dead—  
Even then in dreams thy form I see,  
Or waking fondly turn to thee!

At rosy morn, when like a gleam  
From some far brighter sphere than ours,  
The sunlight with its golden sheen  
Awakes the world and tints the flowers—  
When birds their cheerful numbers raise  
And chant a welcome to the dawn,  
When nature lifts her voice in praise,  
And day, creation-like, is born—  
Then, when are hymns from land and sea,  
I bow to Heaven and think of thee!

My lonely room—my quiet hours,  
No hand to press—a voice to cheer,  
No form to meet in Pleasure's bowers,  
No song to melt the soul to tears—  
No welcome home with looks of joy,  
No gentle song to tell of love,  
No day-dreams of our cherished boy,  
No child-like eyes to point above—  
No hand to soothe the ruffled brow,  
Alas! how much I miss thee now!

Pity the wretch, who, doomed to roam  
From day to day this lower sphere,  
Unloved by any—loving none,  
Still wasting on from year to year,  
As lonely as some twinkling orb  
That trembles in the distant sky,  
A watcher mid the hosts of night,  
With none to share its company—  
Unloved while living, and when dead,  
With none a heart-wrung tear to shed.

Alas! how cold and desolate  
The path of such a one must be,  
How dim his hopes—how sad his fate,  
How cheerless his lone destiny!  
No eye to mark each changing look,  
No lip his fever'd brain to press;  
No gentle one in whisper low,  
With kindly words his ear to bless—  
To point his thoughts from earth to sky,  
And paint some bright Futurity!

Why do we live? Affections—ties  
That well and form within the breast,  
That intertwine our sympathies  
With hopes and joys that make us blest—  
These point the parting spirit up  
To milder realms beyond the skies,  
And whisper to the trembling soul  
New bliss awaits in paradise!  
Oh! what were life with love away,  
Where earth its bound—its limit lay!

Then soon return, fond one, return,  
Thy greeting shall be kind and true,  
Love's lamp again shall brightly burn,  
And life its purest joys renew!  
Oh! absence, like the clouds that throw  
Thick shadows o'er the summer sky,  
But passing, leave a brighter glow,  
A deeper, purer blue on high!  
So now I want the passing gloom,  
That light again may gladden home!

## MISSCELLANEOUS.

For the Farmer & Advocate.

### Death of a Sister.

"Oh! solitude, where are the charms,  
That eases have seen in thy face."  
Deep and heartfelt were the emotions which  
rured my mind by turns—now enveloping it  
in darkness, then opening a vista through the  
thick gloom, to brighter scenes, as I sat by  
the bedside of the dear departing, and saw  
the last earthly gaze of a beloved sister for-  
ever closed on a group of kind and sympa-  
thizing friends.

Sweet hope which had previously clung to  
earth and glimmered in the bosom to keep off  
the dark intrusions of despair, now left its  
seat in the mind, and as the dove sent by  
Noah, to explore the congested waters  
poured from the windows of Heaven, found  
but one spot, (and that his home) where it  
would deign to rest. So hope after taking a  
disdainful glance at earth, rises above it, and  
soars in its own element, follows the immor-  
tal mind to where it is clothed in robes im-  
maculate, and is transported with the song of  
"Worthy is the Lamb." Yes, methinks I  
see it now, escorted through the pearly gates,  
looking back and exclaiming, "O the glori-  
ous transition!" while the Eternal Son,  
Heaven's Marshal, cries stand back angels,  
and ye glorified spirits, give room for this  
my ransomed, my redeemed.

What timely consolation does the Chris-  
tian religion present to the mind, when sin  
and misery have spread their gloomy wings  
over the earth, and death is closing up the  
last springs of pleasure by taking those who  
love the dearest from our midst.

Then it is that we grasp with the greatest  
avidity the numerous answers found in holy  
writ to this question, "if a man die shall he  
live again?" Yes it is plain, the execrable  
monster, Death, shall be stabbed to the heart,  
till he faint and loose his insatiable grasp up-  
on the victim—shall be separated from the  
soul, chained in adamant or burned with an-  
nihilating fire, and the immortal part of man  
circumscribed by love of self, uncontracted  
by connection with earth, in the pure image  
of its Maker, shall cease to follow the earth

in its orbit, strike off and migrate to spend  
the long summer of eternity in regions of in-  
finite pleasure and transcendent glory.

Sacred Book! to divulge such cheering,  
such sublime truths. May I ever be as ready  
to practice its precepts, as to rest upon its  
lovely promises.

While hope seems to leave earth with an  
enticement that almost draws the very soul  
after it, recollection crowds the scenes of  
childhood into the mind with irresistible force.  
We were children together; we gambled  
on the green, plucked daisies in the mead,  
and rambled in the grove—we were happy.

Sin had not begun to contaminate the sim-  
ple yet innocent mind. When we were sent  
to the mental nursery where "the young idea  
was taught to shoot,"—The little basket con-  
taining the frugal repast was carried by our  
mutual aid; we needed no legislation to con-  
firm our union,—we were happy in the co-  
partnership.

The sun still follows in its accustomed path  
and the moon in succession, they marked the  
days and they travel by.

How mutable is every thing earthly. Time  
in its ceaseless course brought us to older  
years; the intellect began to expand—the  
mind grasped at greater things—the gewgaws  
of childhood began to fit unobserved before  
the eyes, and higher objects would only cor-  
respond with maturer minds. Still we were  
not divided. She was my superior in age,  
and naturally sublime and romantic in her  
meditations, which richly compensated for  
the effeminacy of her sex.

We read the thoughts of men and gazed  
with extacy on the works of nature. If I  
was delighted with the high-toned morals,  
abstruse thoughts, or elegant style of a poet,  
she would point out the fine feelings which  
gave the impulse, or admire his philanthropy  
and generosity.

If the sun rose in gorgeous splendor or set  
in triumphant majesty, while its mild rays  
were reflected from the attending clouds,  
which imbued its departing effulgence; or the  
moon walked in modest beauty, or the  
stars shone with a peculiar brilliancy through  
the fair expanse of heaven, and I admired,  
my admiration was enhanced when their beau-  
ty was displayed in language seasoned by  
female taste, which would have sweetened  
the sublimer thoughts of a Shakespear or a  
Milton.

Did a self-loving friend prove inconstant,  
or my own youthful mind wander from the  
paths of virtue, a sister's love was never al-  
ienated, and her soft winning voice was the  
first to censure me, while it added a double  
charm to the reward of virtue.

I love to acknowledge the power of female  
influence. The very thoughts elate me; I  
boast of it, for it imparts a dignity to the mor-  
al character. Those who never knew it are  
like the blossoms which attempt to expand  
in the shade, sickly and uncouth, mourning  
the loss of nature's prime cheerer.

I remember too, when sickness and mel-  
ancholy invaded the system, how one was  
driven away by kind attention, and the other  
expelled by the deep felt sympathies of a  
sister's fond heart.

As the lost mariner who has been driven  
by the stormy winds to some frozen island,  
dreams of a fairer home and sunny climes,  
where vegetation expands into perfect life,  
and nativity reigns with all its heart teaching  
minstrels, awakes to the horrors of his situa-  
tion, as his eye glances at the desolation,  
which surrounds him, and dread winter speaks  
again in thrilling accents of his continued po-  
tency. So I awake to all the miseries of re-  
ality, while solitude stares me in the face,  
and death boasts it has snatched its victim.

Tell me cruel death, but no, I scorn to ask  
thee, thou agent of sin, if the social feelings  
are ever more to be enjoyed. The oracles  
of the Most High have already insinuated the  
fact. For if love, reverence and memory  
exist with double life, and consciousness con-  
tinues the same through endless ages, we  
may well conclude the social faculties will be  
admitted within the lovely gates. Yes, there  
solitude will have an end, and its evil charms  
(which at the best are suspense and anxious  
expectation) shall forever cease, and the an-  
gels of bliss, whose golden wings were first  
decorated with the gems of social love in  
paradise, who has traveled with equal impetu-  
osity down the rapid rush of time, not for-  
getting to visit the bowers of virtue, and re-  
paying with promptness every act of sympa-  
thy, shall then brood over the theatre of ce-  
lestial love, scattering harmony, union and  
joy upon the blood washed millions which sur-  
round the throne of light. S. T. F.

Winthrop, May 14, 1842.

For the Farmer & Advocate.

### The pleasures of the eye and ear.

If we examine the sources from which we  
derive our pleasant emotion, we shall, per-  
haps, obtain some new and important ideas.  
We are apt to forget the importance of things,  
with which we have been long familiar. So  
that those things, and those objects, which  
furnish us with the most pleasure, are passed  
by and forgotten, as though they were of no  
advantage to us. It is a general principle,  
that interest in a thing becomes less and less,  
in proportion as we become familiar with it.  
Things that at first affected us most deeply,  
in process of time become so common place,  
that they are sometimes even repulsive to our  
minds. Those objects and organs, that al-  
ways have been, and always will be of the  
greatest utility to us, while we exist in our

present state, are so far forgotten, that one  
would be almost unable, if called upon, to  
explain at once and without considerable  
thought upon the subject, their use and ad-  
vantage.

Of this class are the eye and the ear, those  
organs of our bodies by which we derive the  
greater part of our knowledge in this life.  
The pleasures obtained through the agency  
of these are the subject of this, our vain at-  
tempt. It will be seen, that we propose to  
bring to mind the source of those pleasures,  
which are so common, that we forget to what  
we are indebted for them.

To these, then, we are indebted for all the  
pleasures we derive from the works of art.  
We obtain ideas of grandeur when we look  
upon the proud ship, that sits like a swan up-  
on the face of the waters, and is ready at the  
will of feeble man to move majestically over  
the rough chafing waves and mountain bil-  
lows. She looks beautiful. How giantlike  
she bears up under the swift wings of the tem-  
pest! How mightily she leaps from wave to  
wave! The wind is high; the heavens  
are black; the sea is angry; the lightning  
flashes; the poles thunder;—all nature is in  
mad strife; and yet she moves on! We are  
at the depot; and yonder goes like a flash of  
lightning the rail-road car! Green fields,  
forests, and many a lofty hill glide swiftly by  
us. We are excited; we are delighted.  
Our minds are filled with pleasurable emo-  
tions of beauty and grandeur. Here is a  
watch, the keeper of time. It is small. It  
takes little room. It may be our constant  
companion. We admire its beauty and utility.  
And this leads us to consider the fact,  
that by the use of our eyes and ears we de-  
rive not only pleasure, but also advantage.

For who without those organs could either  
make or use the admirable works of art?  
All the wonderful works we have mentioned  
would not excite our admiration, or give us  
pleasure. We should see no beauty in the  
splendid paintings, and specimens of sculp-  
ture, which fill our museums, and the halls of  
the independent. We should care not for all  
the elegancies and conveniences of life!  
Nor is the ear deficient in furnishing its part  
of pleasure in the works of art. Who is not  
pleased with the tones of melody? And what  
is better calculated to stir the soul with pleas-  
ant emotions? Who is not delighted with the  
plaintive melody of the sharp, the brisk and  
cheerful sounds of the piano, and the deep,  
swelling and majestic tones of the or-  
gan? Who can tell the amount of pleasure  
received from these? Who can set it in or-  
der before us?

Again, we obtain great pleasure from be-  
holding the beauties of the firmament through  
the agency of the eye. Let us endeavor to  
picture the scene. The eve is calm, and the  
moving mass of men have gone to their vari-  
ous places of abode. There is nothing to  
disturb our contemplation. And now we  
look up into the blue vault above our heads,  
and gaze upon the glorious scene. The wide  
extended canopy of the heavens are spread  
out before us, and we are soon lost in deep,  
in heaven born thoughts. O how beautiful  
to look upon this grand display of the power  
of the Supreme Being! Behold the count-  
less worlds on worlds, that compose our Uni-  
verse! All move in the most perfect order  
throughout the boundless regions of space!  
There stand the myriads of worlds, and glit-  
ter in eternal beauty. There they forever  
rejoice in the presence of their Creator.  
What can fill us with feelings more grand or  
sublime? What is better calculated to en-  
oble our affections, to direct them to proper  
objects, and to lead us to desire inward pu-  
rity? Yea, we are thus led to look "through  
nature up to nature's God." Our minds are  
expanded, and filled with benevolence. Thus  
is our happiness increased, as the possession  
of right feelings in the heart is always pro-  
ductive of pleasure. And all this results from  
the use of our eyes. Had we no means of  
taking cognizance of these wondrous works,  
of course all the advantages and pleasures  
resulting would be lost upon us.

Again, the pleasure we derive from be-  
holding and associating with the "other half"  
of creation is to be attributed to the above  
mentioned agency. I need make no great  
endeavors to explain the various excellencies  
brought to view in this case. We cannot  
have failed to have found out before this time,  
either by experience or otherwise, how much  
pleasure is found in this direction. There is  
great pleasure indeed in gazing upon the  
"human form divine." There is delight in  
observing the most perfect work of creation.  
And we do not lack proof as to the extent  
and power of this sensation. The men ad-  
mire and take pleasure in observing the  
beauty of females, and they in their turn look  
kindly on the men. But this pleasure of the  
eye is exceeded, when the ear approaches,  
and hears the living words of refined inter-  
course. We linger long in the company of  
friends. We dwell long and fondly on the  
kind words that fall from their lips. It is  
pleasant for us to recall them when we are  
far away, picture in our minds the fond scenes  
in which we have been, and solace ourselves  
with sweet reflections. And when we meet  
again, how agreeable to behold the smiling  
countenance, and hear the hearty welcome  
of our friend. And yet few think to what  
they are indebted for all this pleasure.

Again, we obtain the most exalted pleas-  
ure in taking cognizance of the beauties of  
our earth. How delightful to take a walk in  
spring, when nature is arraying herself in her  
most beautiful garments—putting on her most  
fascinating attractions. With pleasurable  
sensations we look around us. The earth  
itself is enveloped in a robe of living green;  
—flowers bloom on every side, filling the  
air with fragrance;—gentle breezes fan your  
brow, and drive away anxious care;—the an-  
cient forests look glad in the playful beams  
of the morning sun;—and all nature seems to  
breathe praises to its divine Author. And  
does no one hear the melody of nature? Is  
he insensible to the charms of the best music  
in the Universe? Is there no music in the  
bleating of the sheep on the hills, and the  
lowing of the herds in the vales? Hears he  
not the melody of the songsters in the groves?  
Hears he not the ripple of the rivulet, and the  
roaring of the cataract? Is there not plaintive  
melody in the sighing of the breeze, the  
roaring of the blast? Yes! All, who have  
eyes, see, all, who have ears, hear these.

To see how wretched we should be with-  
out these organs, let us look at the man de-  
prived of them. Deprived of hearing from  
his birth, he cannot speak. He is entirely  
shut out from pleasing intercourse with men.  
His mind is in the darkness of midnight.  
He is in scarcely more favorable circumstan-  
ces, than one confined in a dungeon. He  
gropes his way through life, neither giving  
or receiving any benefit. From all the pleas-  
ures we have enumerated he is excluded.  
In short, his mind has little or no manifesta-  
tion in this world. EPHEBUS.

Boston, May 20, 1842.

For the Farmer & Advocate.

### Old Pierpole.

OR SCENES IN THE FOREST.

MR. HOLMES:—As every thing said of  
the Indians, and especially every story re-  
lating to them, has a peculiar interest in it,  
although it is not "quite so bright." It is my  
object in this communication to give you a  
bird's eye view of the history, and some of  
the exploits of one Pierpole, an Indian, in  
my usual common place way, so peculiar to  
me.

Old Pierpole abode long with the white  
man after the rest of his brethren of the for-  
est had retired from the hamlets of civiliza-  
tion. Long after they had ceased to hunt  
the bear in the mountains, to chase the deer  
and moose in the forests, and to spear the  
speckled salmon in the limpid waters of their  
pleasant rivers and streams.—Long after  
their war dance had become obsolete, and  
their council-fire "gone out on the shore."  
Long after they had ceased to navigate the  
blue lakes with their frail barks, and to woo  
their dusky mates in the still groves.—Long  
after all this, we say, did Pierpole choose to  
live with the white man. He chose him be-  
fore his own people. He obtained a piece  
of land in the town of Strong, on the banks  
of the Sandy river, near one of those places  
in the river called "Salmon holes," that he  
might thence draw forth his daily meat for  
himself and household, with "spear and hook."  
He cleared a small spot of land, built a  
framed house, and furnished it as well as most  
of the poor whites of those days, bought a  
cow &c. like unto the people of his adoption.  
His family consisted of a wife, son, and  
several daughters. He was a good, clever, fa-  
cious, inoffensive old soul, given to strong  
drinking, (poor Pierpole! he never heard of the  
Washingtonians!) smoking a long pipe,  
and telling "long yarns." To the latter of  
these propensities, we are indebted for the  
following stories related by himself.

One day his son, Seaspud, had been out  
in the woods hunting, and "had taken nothing."  
So at the close of the day with a heavy heart,  
a visage long and sad, he directed his weary  
steps towards his home. But before he  
reached his paternal fire, he became so fa-  
tigated, that he thought he could proceed no  
farther, and looking around he espied an old  
hollow tree lying on the ground, to which he  
bent his steps, resolving to make it his shel-  
ter and "bed," if not his "board." As he  
was crawling slowly into this resting place,  
he saw something at the farther end of the  
log, that appeared to him like two balls of  
fire. Believing that there might be compa-  
ny there for which he should have no pecu-  
liar relish, he, like the Paddy, "advanced a  
few paces backward" in quick time, and  
helped a little by fear, he reached his home,  
and told his father that he had seen "Mojah-  
hundy," (i. e. the devil,) in a hollow log.  
The next morning his father accompanied  
him to the spot, and availed himself of two  
fine fat cats.

At another time friend Pierpole was going  
out to hunt for moose, and his boy wished to  
go with him, but he had no gun for him. So  
to accommodate the lad, he took an old bay-  
onet and fastened it to a long pole. After  
they had been out a short time, they started  
a moose. The boy with the recklessness of  
the young Indian, took chase, and greatly  
outstripped his old father. As the deep snow  
troubled the moose exceedingly, the boy  
overtook him, and gored him unmercifully.  
Whereupon the animal took chase, came up  
with him, and with his fore foot struck his  
blanket, which, like a ship's pennant, floated  
far and gracefully out behind him, from the  
"moorings" round his neck. This "high  
play" was repeated several times, till the ex-  
asperated animal finally gave a blow, that  
severed the blanket quite "in two," and had  
he struck a few inches nearer, he would have  
spilled the poor Indian's brains. These de-  
lays gave the old man time to get up with his

boy, and he now shot the moose.

At another time he had occasion to go  
across a pond, on the banks of which he lived  
for something, and expecting to return im-  
mediately, he did not take his gun with him.  
Shortly after his arrival, his dog "treed"  
some "wild varmint," and he proceeded to  
see what it was. He had gone but a short  
distance, when he found that he had driven a  
bear of the largest size "high and dry," into  
a very large tree. Here was a case not to  
be found in "the books"—no gun, no mortal  
weapon. And he dared not leave him to get  
his gun, lest he should find him gone. Still  
the Indian's "Indian-wit" failed him not.  
He seized his knife from his belt, fastened  
it to a pole of convenient length, and pro-  
ceeded to climb the tree. Whereupon his  
majesty, Sir Bruin, thinking that his friend  
Pierpole was "making a little to free with a  
short acquaintance," began to "back down"  
the tree. As a necessary retaliation, when  
he came within reach, Pierpole gave him a  
severe thrust in the parts nearest to him,  
which caused him to reverse the order, and  
climb up again. The Indian pursued, giving  
him the length of his knife, whenever he tried  
to get down, till he could get up no further,  
when he crawled upon a large limb out of  
Pierpole's reach, where he bled profusely for  
some time, and at length fell to the ground,  
and was soon despatched by the Indian and  
his dog.

Once as he and his wife were going down  
the Androscoggin in a canoe above those  
tremendous falls, over which no living thing  
had ever been known to go in safety, design-  
ing to take their canoe out and carry it round  
the falls, when they arrived there, and hav-  
ing a little of the "obebe" with them, they  
became essentially "fuddled" just before  
they came to the falls, and hauling one end  
of the canoe upon the shore, they gave them-  
selves up to sleep. But soon their frail bark  
washed off from the shore, and they were  
awakened in a short time by the roar of the  
falls to a sense of their danger. They put  
forth every exertion, but could not gain the  
shore. They succeeded, however, in getting  
their canoe alongside of a rock, which reared  
its head amid the rushing waters, to which  
they held fast, taking turns. At last they be-  
came so fatigued, that his wife told Pierpole  
to take another good portion from the jug.  
"No!" said Pierpole, "me no drink, we go-  
ing to Mojahhundy suitin." "Hold on then,"  
said she, "me drink." Having taken a  
strong potation, she lay down in the canoe,  
and said, "now let him go." Upon which  
Pierpole let go of the rock, and they went  
down the whirling waters in safety.

But the time drew near when Pierpole  
should take leave of his white friends, and join  
his red brethren in the forests. For Molly-  
sue-an, his daughter was taken violently  
sick and in a short time died. Whereupon  
he charged his gun very heavy, went out of  
doors and fired it. And when his neighbors  
inquired of him "why he did it," he replied,  
"to let the Great Spirit know that she was  
coming." He mourned her death exceedingly.  
"The flower of the forest is withered."  
The beauty of the vale is gone. The loveli-  
ness of my fireside is departed. The wild  
rose of the mountain is plucked up. The  
music of her voice is no more heard. The  
green woods ring no more with her songs.  
The river is silent and still. No longer is it  
disturbed by her swift paddle. My dog is  
sad. He looks even to the rising of the sun.  
The clouds stop to look down at her grave.  
They behold and pass on in silence. Pier-  
pole's hopes are cut off. He will never more  
see joy. Sadly will he paddle over the lake.  
Mournfully will he climb the mountain.  
Pierpole is old and heavy. His limbs fail  
him. His eyes see not well. He will ever  
mourn Molly sue-an. He will soon follow  
her to the land of shades. There he will see  
Molly sue-an. He will hunt the fleet deer  
on the happy mountains!

Soon after this another of his daughters  
was taken sick, and he believing that his  
misfortunes were sent upon him because he  
lived with the white man, he promised the  
Great Spirit, that he would return to his  
brethren, if he would spare him this child.  
And awhile afterwards, his child having re-  
covered her health, he fulfilled his promise,  
and with his whole family emigrated to Can-  
ada, where he was long since gathered unto  
his fathers. EPHEBUS.

Farmington, March 10, 1842.

### Lewis' Arabian Hair Oil.



INFORMED respecting the virtues of this high-  
ly esteemed Oil, was obtained of an Arabian, and  
after successful experiments, the subscriber is induced  
to bring it before the public, fully aware of its intrinsic  
worth and its ability to sustain itself among the  
numerous competitors for public favor. It fixes the Hair  
when inclined to shed; restores the color when faded;  
maintains it when dry, and restores it to a healthy state.  
In cases of recent Baldness where the roots of the hair  
are not entirely dead, it will invigorate them and pro-  
duce a new growth, and is a preventive to Baldness.  
It is a labor saving article, as the hair will keep in its  
place longer and look better than it otherwise would.  
Wigs and Top Pieces, Ladies' Puffs and Curles, and ev-  
ery kind of artificial Hair, Locks of hair kept as me-  
mentos of friends are much improved by it, and will  
keep to a great length of time by occasionally applying  
it. It is a pure and natural article without any mixture.  
Prepared and sold by the Sole Proprietor, SAMUEL  
ADAMS, Hartford.

Sold also by J. E. Ladd, Augusta; C. P. Branch,  
Gardiner; Washburn & Co. Belfast; Little, Wood  
& Co. Winthrop; G. S. Carpenter, Augusta; J. J.  
Milliken, Farmington. 6m52

**Millinery and Dress Making.**  
MRS. BENJAMIN has the pleasure in in-  
forming Ladies of Winthrop and vicinity, that she  
has established herself in the village, in the shop formerly  
occupied by Miss Dinwiddie, for the purpose of carrying  
on the above business, and assures them that no ex-  
tensions on her part shall be wanting to give them satis-  
faction, both as it regards her work and punctuality.  
She has just received the latest New York and Bos-  
ton Fashions for Bonnets and Dresses, and every article  
made in the newest style.  
Winthrop village, May 20, 1842. 6w20

## The Plow

To which has been awarded the GREATEST  
number of Premiums!



**Boston Agricultural Ware  
House, and  
SEED STORE.**  
Quincy Hall, South Market Street, Boston, by  
**Ruggles, Nourse & Mason,**  
Connected with their long established and well known  
Plow and Agricultural Tool Manufactory, at  
Worcester, Mass.

Their long and devoted attention to the improvement  
and manufacture of Plows, with their practical  
and experimental knowledge of Plows and Plowing,  
together with the adoption of their peculiar machinery  
(not yet used by others) for despatch in making, and  
precision of the wood parts of the plow, enables them  
to offer to the FARMERS and DEALERS those of a  
superior and of the most approved construction, and of  
greater variety than can be obtained elsewhere, among  
which are those adapted to all kinds and conditions of  
soil, and modes, notions, and principles of plow-  
ing and culture throughout the United States. They  
were the first who lengthened and otherwise so improved  
the form of the Cast Iron Plow, that it takes up the  
furrow-slice with the greatest ease, bearing it equally  
and lightly over the whole surface of the mould-board  
—turning it over flat, with the least possible bending  
and twisting, and preserves it smooth and unbroken,  
creating very slight friction, and of course requiring  
the least power of draft. Their castings are composed  
of an admixture, (known only by the manufacturers,) of  
several kinds of superior iron—it is this which gives  
them so much celebrity for superior strength and du-  
rability.

Within the last year [1841] they constructed  
and added to their assortment four sizes of Ploughs  
particularly adapted for turning over Green Sward, (and  
have termed them the "Green Sward Plow") which we  
proved at several of the Plowing Matches in Sept. and  
Oct. in Massachusetts, and which others they re-  
ceived the universal approbation of agriculturists, and  
the Committees, and where were awarded the first,  
and in all thirty-one Premiums for the best work  
performed by Ploughs made by Ruggles, Nourse &  
Mason.

The American Institute, at their Fair, held at New  
York, for the whole Union, and the Massachusetts  
Charitable Association, their Fair, held at Boston,  
each awarded to Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, Medals  
for the best and most perfect Plows; and at many  
Plowing Matches, Fairs, and Exhibitions in Mass-  
achusetts and other States, diplomas and the highest  
premiums have been awarded for their Ploughs, by  
Committees, and the universal approbation of their  
performances, by the congruous and repeated award  
of the Committees, and where were awarded the first,  
and in all thirty-one Premiums for the best work  
performed by Ploughs made by Ruggles, Nourse &  
Mason.

At the Plowing Matches of the Agricultural Society  
of Worcester, in the justly celebrated Agricultural County  
of Worcester, in 1837, '38, '39 and '40, all the Pre-  
miums for the best work in the field, were awarded to  
competitors using Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's Plows;  
and although their Plows were not the only kind of  
the Mass. Society's premium, at the trial at Wor-  
cester, in the Autumn of 1840, they nevertheless, had  
the higher satisfaction of seeing all the (nine) pre-  
miums for the best work in the field, carried off by nine  
different plowmen, who performed their work with  
nine different Ploughs, made by Ruggles, Nourse &  
Mason, running side by side, competing for the pre-  
miums with the same Plow to which was awarded the  
Mass. Society's premium; and it is here worthy of  
remark, that the said nine premiums were awarded by  
two full committees (of seven each) of the most intelli-  
gent and practical farmers, (whose occupation best  
qualifies them to judge correctly in such matters) and  
who were selected from different parts of the county,  
and appointed by the Trustees of the County Agricul-  
tural Society.

Ruggles, Nourse & Mason have at considerable ex-  
pense imported from Scotland, one of  
Smith's Deanton Subsoil Plow,  
the only genuine plow of the kind in the U. States, and  
the only kind approved in England or Scotland, from  
which they are now making the same kind so simpli-  
fied and modified and at such reduced prices, (preserv-  
ing the principle entire,) as renders them adapted to  
the use of our own Country, and they are strongly re-  
commended by scientific Agriculturists.

Cultivators, three sizes—Harrows, various kinds—  
Churns, most approved—Grain Cradles, New York  
patterns—Seed Sowers—Corn Planters—Corn Shells,  
several kinds—Hoes, a large variety—Shovels,  
from the best manufacturers—Spades, large and toy—  
Transplanting Tools—Ladies' Weeding do—Saws,  
of various kinds—Straw Cutters—Field Rollers—Grass  
Garden Reels and Lawn—Pickers and Mattocks—Tree  
and Floor Scrapers—Riddles and Sieves—Bark Mills  
—Sugar Mills—Winnowing Mills—Hay and Manure  
Forks—Saw Horses—Garden Rakes—Hay Knives—  
Axes and Hatchets—Patent Axe Handles—Curry  
Combs—Sickles—Vegetable Cutters—Scythe Blades  
—Scythes, of various kinds—Scythe Blades, Dutch,  
patent—Scythe Stones—Or Yokes and Bows—Ox Balls  
—Dish and Bill Hooks—Dirt Scrapers—Ball Rings  
—Revolving Horse Rakes—Hand Rakes—Anti-Friction  
Rollers—Ship Scrapers—Grindstones, and rollers—Do  
Cranks—Pest Knives and Spades—Chains, of all kinds  
—Iron Bars—Churn Drills—Wheel Barrows—Trans-  
planters—Budding Knives—Pruning Knives—Hoe's  
Straw Cutters.

NEW crop of GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS  
direct from the growers.  
Plows for sale at the principle Towns and Villages in  
Maine.  
Boston, April 9, 1842. 6m15

## NEW SPRING GOODS.

A large assortment of Fresh Spring Goods as  
can be found in Kennebec, and will be sold  
as low, at retail.

### Cheap lot of Dry Goods.

4000 yards PRINTS from 5 1-2 c to 30 per  
yard.  
200 yards splendid M. De Laines.  
100 " Printed Lawns.  
Fig. and plain Allepines, Silk Shawls, Lace Veils, M.  
De Laines Shawls & Handkerchiefs, Mohan 1-2 Shawls  
and Gloves, Men's black silk and pocket Handkerchiefs,  
Ladies white and colored Cotton Hoes,  
do. white and black Silk and Cotton Hoes,  
do. light drab and black Silk for Dresses,  
Unbrillais, and so on.